

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, May 30. The siege of Sebastopol was almost unchanged up to May 12th. An expedition of 15,000 allies had embarked at Kameche, and put to sea in the direction of Azof, but had returned without landing—no details are known.

Omar Pasha's force had returned to Eupatoria. Large allies' reinforcements were expected within days. Negotiations between Austria and the Western Powers remain unchanged; but those between Prussia and Austria are more intimate.

Russia notifies the German government that the Czar will only hold to the first two guarantees, on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England have presented an ultimatum to Sweden, which Sweden seems inclined to reject.

The French Exhibition has been opened—ceremony rather dull.

Pianori has been executed.

LATEST. Canrobert has resigned, nominally on ill health. He is succeeded by Gen. Pelissier.

The Pacific brings 135 passengers, and among them Hon. R. M. M'Lean, U.S. Commissioner to China.

The Pacific arrived out at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 13th, and sailed from York at noon on the 19th. The St. Louis arrived at Coves on the 18th.

Sebastopol. Latest dates by mail are to April 30th and telegraph May 12th.

Canrobert has reviewed the entire French army and assured them that they will soon enter Sebastopol, either by doors or windows.

The combat on the night of the 24th between the Russians and French was a desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, but were partially prevented by the French. Two hundred of the French *hors de combat*.

A dispatch dated May 1st, says the advance are approaching, surely though slowly. Raglan's dispatch of the same day, says the Russians are constructing a battery on the left of Hamelet, and every appearance of the establishment of a very large camp on Plateau, about Belbeck on the north side.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th, in which the advance works of the left were attacked. They were immediately repulsed with considerable loss.

A short truce was granted on the eve of the 10th to allow the Russians to bury their dead in front of the allies advance.

Gortschakoff telegraphs that on the 6th & 6th the allies were occupied in augmenting their batteries and reinforcing their approaches against the central bastion.

The French government, we understand, has received dispatches announcing heavy rains, and the trenches full of water, causing a suspension of operations.

Count Corbine, the Austrian commander-in-chief, has proclaimed martial law in the principalities.

The new manifesto of the Czar orders that another levy of 12 men in every 1000 be made in 17 of the western provinces, to be completed by the end of July.

Indications of a more intimate relationship between Austria and Prussia is apparent. An armed neutrality is becoming more and more probable. An important conference between the Representatives of the two powers was held.

The French Baltic squadron had arrived out. The allied fleet is pushing forward.

LATEST. The Monitor publishes the following:—Canrobert's resignation. "My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in chief command, duty towards my sovereign and country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to Pelissier, a skilful and experienced leader. The army which I leave him is intact, inured to hardships, and full of order and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave a soldier's place as General of Division."

The Minister of war replies in terms of acceptance, and gives Canrobert command of the corps of Gen. Pelissier.

A dispatch from Canrobert, dated May 15th, says we continue the works before the place. We made various attempts to smoke out the enemy by cannonade or stink-pots, were perfectly successful. The troops were in excellent spirits.

Vienna, Friday evening. Things have undergone a change. The new Austrian propositions were forwarded yesterday.

Varna 17th—Heavy firing every night at Sebastopol. The expedition at Kertsch not renewed.

Three divisions of the French army left Marlborough for the Crimea. Cholera almost disappeared.

Berlin, Friday. Eight Russian merchantmen were captured off Danubius.

England—The bill to abolish church rates was carried a second reading in the House of Commons against the Government.

April 28th—Major Roebuck submitted a report from the committee of enquiry, enquiring whether the United States and Russia were to enjoy the exclusive privileges of trade with Japan.

Lord Ellenborough's motion of want of confidence in the Ministers came up in the House of Lords on the 14th. His Lordship opened the debate by a bitter speech against the Ministers. He opened by the admission of the formidable power wielded by public opinion, and a denunciation of making appointments of favor and not of merit. Lord Palmerston replied. Lord Derby and others continued the debate, when the vote was taken which was as follows: 71 for resolutions and 287 against.

Pianori was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning. He refused to make developments, exclaiming *Vive la Republique*, just as the knife fell.

It is said the Emperor of France is about to issue a manifesto to the army in the East, stating his reasons for not proceeding to the seat of war.

Paris papers assume a tone of outspoken hostility to Austria.

The King of Sardinia, it is reported, is negotiating for Maria Victoria's eldest daughter.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Tom Thumb the celebrated little great man, married at Webster, on Thursday last, to a Miss Venton of Bridgeport, Ct.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at Havre on the morning of the 19th in a damaged condition, having run against an iceberg on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks. Her bows were badly stove in, but she was able to complete her passage with safety, as the injury was above the water line.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Thursday Morning, June 7, 1855.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Republican Party will be held at the Court House in St. Clairsville, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Belmont County in the Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th of July, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Central Com. C. C. CARROLL, Chairman. June 2, 1855.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

We invite attention to the call of the Central Committee for a Mass Convention of the Republican party of Belmont on the 4th of July. Let there be a good turn out on the part of the Anti-Nebraskaans of the County. The day for the July State Convention draws near, and the time for action approaches.

That Convention will decide the future of the Republican party of Ohio, and its action will depend, in a great measure, on the action of the County Conventions that appoint the Delegates. If they are appointed by a meagre Convention they will feel no confidence that the heart of the people is in this work;—on the contrary, if they are appointed by an enthusiastic crowd of freedom loving citizens, they become imbued with their spirit, and carry it with them to the State Convention.

Now is a critical time in the political history of our State, and the present movement is looked to from abroad with intense interest. Let it be an action worthy of our noble cause and our great State.

Our Sagh Nicht neighbor down town is trying very hard to prove that the Know Nothings are guilty of exciting the mobs, &c., in Kansas. This is simply absurd. He reasons somehow after this fashion:—The Know Nothing order is a secret political organization; the armed hordes which Vice President Atchison headed to vote slavery into Kansas were members of a secret political organization;—therefore they are Know Nothings.

The same logic will prove that brother Greasinger and his political friends voted slavery into Kansas. Thus:—D. R. Atchison and his supporters voted slavery into Kansas;—brother Greasinger and his political friends are supporters of Atchison;—therefore Greasinger and his friends voted slavery into Kansas. Try again, Stephen your logic is lame, and defective—faulty in the premises, and upon the whole rather a piebald array.

It is plain to every one that it is the present Administration that is moving in these violations of the majesty and dignity of the law in Kansas. Who, then, would suspect for a moment, that Gen. Pierce would select his friends from among the Know Nothings! Who would suppose that D. R. Atchison would act in concert with that oath bound body of men which has been instrumental in overturning the Administration all over the land. We can prove by better logic than the *Gazette* man uses that the *Sagh Nichts* are the movers in this foray upon Kansas.

Thus:—There is but one secret political society in the Union in the employ of the Administration;—they were members of a secret political society in the employ of the Administration who bullied the Kansas emigrants, and illegally attempted to vote slavery into Kansas. The *Sagh Nichts* are a secret political society in the employ of the Administration;—therefore the *Sagh Nichts* bullied the Kansas emigrants, and attempted illegally to vote slavery into Kansas. *Quod erat demonstrandum*.

Weevil in Wheat.

Several weeks ago we published an article recommending the application of lime as a cure for the weevil among the wheat. Since that time we have heard of several farmers who have prepared themselves to try the experiment. As the harvest time draws near, and the time for trying the lime cure draws near it behooves the farmers to be prepared, and to give the theory a fair trial. The lime applied in this way will not be lost, as it will enrich the land sufficient to pay for the lime, and the trouble of sowing it. We find the following letter in the last Ohio *Cultivator*, on this subject, and as it throws more light on the subject we give it:

BATHAM & HARRIS.—I see it stated in your last paper that sowing lime upon wheat, is a remedy for the weevil. I fear this statement is the result of theory, rather than practice, for I tried the experiment faithfully, once or twice, or three years ago, without success. I had two fields of wheat, some distance apart, over one of which I had sown quick lime, and the other I had not sown any lime, in the morning. The wheat was just coming into flower when I had it done, and I hoped for success, but when I came to harvest the two fields, I could perceive no difference in favor of the wheat that I had sown lime on. If any of your readers have tried it with better success, I would be glad to hear from them how it was done. Yours truly, GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware.

This seems like a death blow to the lime theory, but a few remarks by the Editors of the *Cultivator* not only show that Mr. C. did not give the theory a fair trial, but it gives a new idea in the application of the lime to wheat, that is to persevere in its application.

REMARK.—We can hardly call this trying the experiment faithfully, if the lime was sown only once, when the wheat was coming into flower. The grain is exposed to the attack of the weevil for some time after this, as we understand it, and a faithful experiment should follow up the sowing of lime, as it is in the field. The weevil, like the cucumber, is not a pest to be got rid of, except by persevering hostility. Rains or winds may render it necessary to renew the lime sowing several times. We do not doubt for the certainty of the remedy, but we are disposed to say it in no way, until it has been fairly tried and has failed.

The above plan, if successful and universally tried will be worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Agricultural Society should offer a liberal premium for a cure for the weevil.

Candidates for Supreme Judges.

It has been suggested that the selection of Judge Kennon and Chase for the Supreme bench of Ohio would be nominations fit to be made. Such are our sentiments. Judge Kennon is the nominee of the Locofoco State convention; but it is well known that he has no sympathy with that party, either on the slavery question or the other wild dogmas of the party. It is equally well known that he was not placed upon the 8th of January ticket on account of any love entertained for him by that party. He was nominated on the grounds: 1st, Because it was thought he would add strength to their ticket; 2d, on the ground that they expected a complete overthrow of the entire ticket, and there was no other man in their ranks whose overthrow would cause so little regret on the part of the leaders of that party as Judge Kennon.

The above from the Athens *Messenger* is on a subject which the editor of that paper knows nothing about. The man who says that Judge Kennon "has no sympathy with the Locofoco party" is most egregiously mistaken. We agree with the *Messenger* in all he says in commendation of Judge K's ability as a judicial officer and all that, but we know him to be a full blooded Democrat, dyed in the wool—Democratic all over, and clear through. He boasted on a certain occasion a few years since that he had "voted an unsolicited Democratic ticket for twenty five years." Is that not holding sympathy with the Locofoco party? He gulped down the Nebraska bill, Douglass and all! Is not that sympathizing with the slave Democracy? He made a speech at the last Locofoco County convention held in this county, at which convention resolutions were passed endorsing the principles of the Nebraska bill, and in that speech he exhorted the "unfortunate" to stand firm in the traces—to beware of traitors in their ranks who endeavored to entice them from their party, and excite dissensions in their ranks. Is not this sympathy with Locofocoism?

Ah, no, brother Van Vorke it is plain to be seen you have been misinformed on this subject. What we have said above is known to every citizen of this region, and it is also notorious that Judge Kennon stands at the head and front of the Democratic party in Belmont county, and in the State of Ohio.

As for Mr. Chase, he is our first choice for any office from Governor of Ohio up to President of the United States.

The Slave Democracy of various states are crowing most lustily over the result of the recent election in Virginia. We cannot see what they are crowing about. Pierce carried the State by upwards of 15,000 majority, and Wise said he "would not" consider himself elected if he had not more than 15,000. But the returns show an aggregate of about 10,000 majority for Wise. No victory at all—but a loss of 5000 from Pierce's majority. For an infant party, as the American party is, we think it did remarkably well in the tilt against Locofocoism in the model old *Jeff* State of the Union, where the natives are still voting for Jackson for President, and where it is a penal offence to teach an immortal soul to spell the name of its Creator.

The Western Virginia Conference of the Methodist E. Church was in session at Wheeling last week. In the report of the proceedings in the *Argus* we find the following:

A circular was received from the Erie Conference recommending the next General Conference to change the general rule on Slavery so as to read "The buying or selling of human beings with the intention to enslave them, or holding them in slavery where emancipation can be effected without injury to the slave" shall not be tolerated (the words in italics are the proposed alteration). The Conference voted not to concur by a vote of 56 yeas—no nays.

Circulars of similar import were received from the Northern Ohio and Wisconsin Conferences, and disposed of in a similar manner.

The 30th of May was the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Daily *Cleveland Herald*. The excellent and substantial editor, J. A. HARRIS, has been connected with it for eighteen years. He has built it up to its present magnitude, influence and prosperity, by rare industry, integrity and good sense in its business and editorial departments. The *Herald* has for years been one of the leading papers of Ohio, and its progress is yet onward. Mr. Harris has an able and valuable associate in Mr. Benedict, who by their partly and good looking shadows never grow less.—*Journal*.

Any one who has had the pleasure of reading the *Herald* for any length of time can give a hearty Amen to the above.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

20s, Bank of Charlotte, N. C. Vignette counter; horse's legs are indistinct; on genuine, they are plain and perfect.

35s. Drafts of the Bank of St. Albans, on Mechanic's Exchange Co. N. Y., appear like bank bills; are worthless.

50, Chemical Bank, N. Y. Well done.

10, Northern Bank of Kentucky.

15, Southern " "

15, Northern " "

55, Farmer's " "

Merchant's Bank, Kansas, payable at Fort Leavenworth, is a fraud. Take none of them.

10, Exchange Bank, Hartford.

10, on the Western Bank, Springfield, Mass. Vign. locomotive and car attached. Female on left end—female with bow and arrow on right end—poorly done.

20, on the Western Bank, Mass. Vign. view of a public square and buildings. A female on the right, and a portrait of Washington on the left.—U. S. Bank Mirror.

Parks, the murderer, was hung at Cleveland on the 1st inst.

The following article from the *Wheeling Gazette* of Monday last, sets forth in a clear style the great advantages that must result to this section from the completion of the C. M. & T. Rail Road. We commend it to the careful perusal of those who are skeptical on this subject.

CLEVELAND, MEDINA AND TUSCARAWAS RAILROAD.

To this road we have steadily looked, from its inception, as a matter of lively interest to the city of Wheeling, presenting to her trade and manufactures a wider field and more satisfactory range than any other railroad completed or in progress, and each day we find its importance enhanced to us, leading us to watch with deep interest every step of progress it may make. We regard the construction of the road, at least as far as the Steubenville and Indiana road as beyond contingency, and all that can prevent or delay its construction to this city, is the want of means, encouragement, aid or interest on this city.

We will turn for a moment to the examination of the claims of this road to the confidence and aid of our citizens, and leave it for them to say whether they ought to unite in an effort towards its construction to this city or not.

This road commences at Granton, twenty-five miles from Cleveland, on the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, and at the junction with the latter road and the roads to Chicago, and the north west generally. It extends southeast through the rich counties of Medina, Wayne and Stark, among the best productive counties in the State. At Massillon, 45 miles, it crosses the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad.

Massillon is one of the richest and most thriving towns in Northern Ohio, engaged in the manufacture of iron, railroad cars, &c., extensively, with an intelligent and interesting population, nowhere surpassed. To this point the road has been prepared for the rail in the cheapest possible manner, which could now be laid, and the cars running, with a fair business in two months. This section of the road has little curve and very slight grade, having been easy of construction over good ground and fine soil. It penetrates an excellent vein of coal in Wayne county, which will be the best point for the supply of Cleveland and the towns of North Western Ohio, being of full as good quality as any coal in Market, quite as accessible, and nearer the market. This, with excellent building stone, and manufactured and agricultural products, will furnish a good business for the road.

The construction of the road from Massillon to a junction with the S. and I. road, is a very light matter, and sufficient stock has been pledged for it. Here it passes through the southern part of Stark and the centre of Tuscarawas county, an unsurpassed agricultural region, yet abounding in iron and other minerals.

The making of the road from Uhrichsville to this city, is that which forms matter of the most serious consideration to our citizens, and as it is over far the heaviest portion of the route, there will be required the greatest expenditure of money, it is of course, requires the attention of our citizens, if it is calculated to be beneficial. We cannot expect to get this road by the asking, we can not expect it will be brought to our doors and we are asked to receive its benefits without an outlay, neither can we expect to say bring your road here, and we will assist you some. It is a road of very great importance to the city, as will at once be perceived by a reference to the facts of the case, and we should therefore say, "it is our road and we will push it forward to completion with all the energy in our power." We will sum up a few of the points of interest, leaving the intelligent reader to fill up the list. It will form the shortest and most direct outlet to the trade of the Northwest and Western lakes, being considerably shorter than any other route to Chicago.

It will open along its entire line and beyond, a valuable market for our manufactures. Where it crosses the O. & P. road at Massillon, the distance from Wheeling is but 80 miles, while it is 108 to Pittsburgh, it would thus give us the rivalry upon the western portion of their own line.

It opens up a large trade in Tuscarawas, Holmes, Belmont and Harrison, and gives us a communication with the whole west, by a short branch, easily made, to Mt. Vernon. It will attract much trade from the western portion of the S. & I. road in Coshocton and Licking counties. It will open to us a direct communication with the northern part of Belmont and Harrison counties, that are unsurpassed in agricultural resources, and at Freeport, meeting the road being constructed from McConellsville north and crossing the Central Ohio railroad, it will furnish a competitor for that road that will be a powerful lever in extending it up to our city, while it will be an incentive to fix and secure additional business to the northern depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

These are a few of the leading inducements to our citizens to embark in this enterprise with a will, and give it, not a cold, but an earnest and hearty aid and co-operation; for them to say, "This is our road and we will see it through."

We are also enabled to state that the Board of Directors held a meeting on the 30th inst., and Dr. Tullman, of Medina, was elected President, in place of Gen. Bronson, resigned, whose private affairs have required his attention during the whole time that he has been connected with the road. Dr. T. is a man of means, a heavy stockholder in the road, a man of decided energy and one who will devote his whole time and energy to the work. One who will fearlessly meet all obstacles and overcome everything that stands in his way to the accomplishment of an enterprise which he has much at heart as he has this road.

At a late meeting of the Board of Directors at St. Clairsville, they resolved to put the whole road under contract so soon as stock to the amount of \$1,000,000 should be obtained. What proportion of that they have already we are unable to state exactly; but we learn that a committee of the Board is appointed to visit Wheeling, Baltimore and Philadelphia, early in the ensuing month, with the view of making arrangements for the increase of means preparatory to putting it under contract.

We shall reserve remarks that we designed making in connection with the construction of this road from Wheeling Island, the point of present destination, into the city for another number.

A severe fire at Worcester, Mass., on the night of the 31st ult., destroyed steam mills and other property to the value of \$60,000. About one half of the value was insured.

So in teaching geography, the mistakes

COMMUNICATIONS.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS.

Mr. Editors.—Will you allow me to trespass a little upon your time and patience, to address a few plain words to those who profess to be the peculiar friends of freedom.

The sudden and unexpected rise of the American or Know Nothing party has provoked the hostility of some of our free soil friends, from the fact, as it is said, that the order is not sufficiently Anti-Slavery in its tendencies and aims; and that it is opposed to the true doctrine of independent individual action.

Without at present entering into any discussion as to the truth or falsity of these assumptions, let us for a few moments consider what is the duty of a sincere opponent of slavery in regard to the nomination of the K. N. party. That the coming election in Ohio will be one of great and momentous importance, no one will deny. The political complexion of the next legislature must tell with great effect upon our future destiny, and its influence for good or evil will be felt for many years to come. The strong anti-slavery sentiment of our State must either go on with increasing force, or receive an almost fatal check.

In view of these facts, we see the great responsibility resting upon the freemen of this State, at the coming election. One party is already in the field—its platform and principles are well known; entire and avowed hostility to every thing like the republican sentiment of the State is one of its most marked characteristics. As a matter of course the members of the free soil party would rejoice to see this party defeated; and now comes the question how can this best be done.

I was much struck by a remark made to me a few days ago by a gentleman, speaking of our coming contest.

"Sir," said he, "the Democrats will sweep the state this fall like a tornado; for the free-soilers are determined to have a platform and a candidate of their own, and the Know Nothings want one to suit them; so the consequence you see will be that the Democrats will elect their ticket without fail."

Now can it be possible that we are going to allow ourselves to commit this folly? Will any true friend of freedom refuse to support a man for office, if nominated by the American party, even though his antecedents and present position are alike anti-slavery? It is really difficult to conceive what can induce men to be so tenacious of their peculiar prejudices.

The next question then is: can any platform be framed which will unite the true anti-slavery sentiment of the State? If so, can we get good men and true to be our candidates for the various offices? The first question can be answered by the results of the last 13th of July Convention. In regard to the second there is some diversity of opinion, a great many free soilers are anxious to see Mr. Chase nominated for Governor; it is said (with how much truth I know not) that the Know Nothings have determined on running Mr. Brinkerhoff. Now is the whole force of the republican party to be dissipated by the alterations of the friends of either of these gentlemen? I hope not. If we are going to be actuated by principles and not feelings, if what we profess to be contending for is not worth contending for, why then in Heaven's name let us cease to prate of liberty and emancipation, but if it is, if we wish to be understood as being in earnest in this matter. Let us go to the Convention, not as friends of Chase, not as friends of Brinkerhoff, but as friends of freedom.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

MOUNT OLIVET, Ohio, June 4, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—Stepping in this village a short time since, I visited the public school, and was so much surprised at the change, since I last visited it that I thought a brief notice of it worthy a place in your columns. There appears to have been a general reformation. The patrons seem to have discovered that they were behind the times in point of education; and have resolved not to be duped any longer by those who profess to be teachers, but in reality are only keepers; and have departed from their former policy—of employing those who taught for the lowest wages, and now have in their employ Mr. Joseph V. Smith, whose motive is not merely to obtain money, but to promote the cause of education. Since Mr. Smith has had charge of the school it has undergone a thorough change, both in discipline and mode of instruction. He has in daily attendance about 45 scholars, whose advancement proves that his labor for their improvement has not been in vain.

Mr. Smith has been attending the Barnesville Classical Institute, under the management of Thompson and Davenport, and with others of their pupils, has proven that this is the place to become qualified for teaching.

Hints to School Teachers.

In teaching definitions, aim to give an idea of the proper application of words, (i. e., of the circumstances in which they should be employed), as well as of the equivalent or synonymous word. This will obviate the danger of making such mistakes as the one committed by the man who went for the first time to attend court and heard the judge say to the attendant, "Extinguish those lamps." He turned to a neighbor and inquired the meaning of *extinguish*. "To put out," was the reply. Pleased with this addition to his vocabulary, he returned to the act of acknowledging the supposed compliment, when the assassin—for such he was—deliberately drew a pistol from beneath his gray paletot and deliberately fired it at the Emperor. The Emperor's horse shied a little at the time, and this probably saved the rider. A second shot was fired ere the assassin was secured, but though the ball is said by some to have grazed the Emperor's hat, the aim was less deliberate, and no harm was done. Alessandro, a Corsican, who is a police agent, and usually follows the Emperor at a little distance in a brougham cab, observed the man step forward from the throng, and thinking he was about to present a petition, jumped out of his cab for the purpose of preventing this proceeding, which has been prohibited. Both shots were fired before Alessandro could seize the culprit, and when seized the latter struggled so violently that the police agent found it necessary to stab him with his poniard. He was then secured and carried to the Prefecture of Police, while the Emperor rejoined the Empress amid the most hearty cheers and congratulations of the people. The name of the assassin is Pianori. He is an Italian and was, it is said, a volunteer in Garibaldi's army. Since the taking of Rome by the French he is stated to have lived chiefly in England. Various circumstances lead to the belief that he was a hired assassin and liberally paid; though he himself refuses to make any disclosures as to confederates, and states that his enmity to the Emperor was entirely personal; that he was a shoemaker in Rome when the French captured that city and that he suffered grievously from the bombardment. This story however, meets with no credence.

It is believed Pianori was in London during the Emperor's visit that he would then have carried out his purpose of shooting Napoleon had he not been prevented by the great concourse of people everywhere attending the visitors. While in Paris he lived in two well furnished rooms in the Faubourg St. Honoré the rent of which he had paid a month in advance. A considerable sum of money was found in his rooms, and the pistol found on him were of a costly description and very well made. The prisoner remains in close custody at the Prefecture. He is recovering from the effects of his wound, but is in a very excited state, rage and fear appearing to keep him in a perpetual delirium. He is confined in a strait-waistcoat, and a jailer sleeps at the foot of his bed. He is to be tried before the Court of Assizes of the Seine about the middle of May. Congratulations upon his escape have poured in upon the Emperor on every hand, and his appearance at the Opera with the Empress on the night of the attempt was the occasion of an immense outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm; The Emperor has declined to receive formal audiences of congratulation, though an exception has been made in regard to the British residents in Paris. A crowded meeting of British residents was held on Wednesday the 22d, in the Ball-room of the British Embassy, under the presidency of the Earl of Denbigh, and there an address, moved by the Earl of Donoughmore and seconded by the Earl of Mayo, was unanimously adopted.—The Corporation of London have also adopted a similar address.

The organs of the Fusionist and Orleanist parties have not said a word in condemnation of the crime, but have published the official account from the *Moniteur* without comment.

The most spirited and active preparations are making for the Great Exhibition, the opening of which has been postponed to the 15th. It is said that the Queen of England and Prince Albert will visit Paris in August.

ARE WE TOO FAST?

The *Painesville Telegraph* evidently thinks that the Herald is a "little too fast," in our expectations that "all the Independent Democrats, all the Know-Nothings, and all of every stripe and hue, that cannot support the present Administration, are certainly going to vote the same ticket."

We can assure our respected neighbor, that although the wish may be "father to the thought," we really do believe in just such a fusion. Only one thing can prevent such a consummation, and that is, a useless kicking as to non-essentials, among those who individually hope to see such a union. We, who wish to detect the riders and supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska inquiry, and the originators of our State calamities, can easily defend ourselves, but our common enemy has not the power to do so.

The *Telegraph* remarks:—Now, if the Herald, or any other paper, desires a union or fusion of every body opposed to the Administration, let it say so plainly.—Let it give us the principles, State and National, by which such party will be governed, and the definite measures it will support.

The first part of the question we have answered above, and so far as the National and State principles are concerned, by which the Fusion party should be governed, they are in a nutshell. As much as we have condemned the building up of a party upon the one idea, we are now forced into the advocacy of such a course—at least for the time being.—The Kansas-Nebraska inquiry was a piece of rascality in its inception, and has been growing more and more damnable in its effects from the moment of its ill-starred birth into the world, down to this hour.

The question of the extension of slavery now over-rides all other questions, and being of such great moment, we care not for minor issues, and mean to make none. We wish to show the South, that a man holding the political doctrines of those who begat the "squatter sovereignty" error, cannot draw a political breath in Ohio. We wish to show the world that Ohio, as a man, stands right in the path of the freeters of the South, and tells them that another slave step in advance is at their peril, and that come what may, the blight of human bondage shall be checked where it is.

Now, every man in the State, save the blind and selfish followers of the National and State Administrations, can toe this mark, & are willing to do so. Then why think those ranks by applying any other test! Why not allow the largest liberty upon all other questions! Could our plan in convention be followed, we would nominate men whose views were as clear upon this subject as daylight, and we would allow these men to stand as the exponents of the principles of the Fusion. We would not hamper them, nor their friends, by even one resolution, for the ample reason that their nomination should be a resolution of itself upon the slavery issue, and any other resolution might begot only strife, coming as the Fusion party does, as it is thought to come, from all political parties. Until this slavery extension matter is settled, there is no other question worth